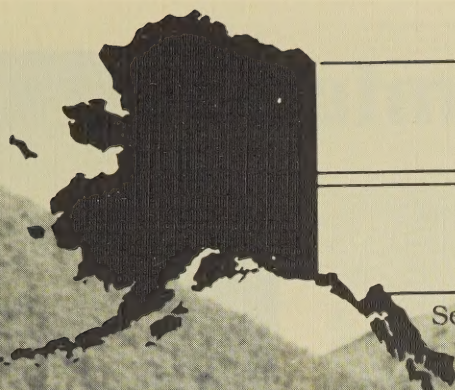


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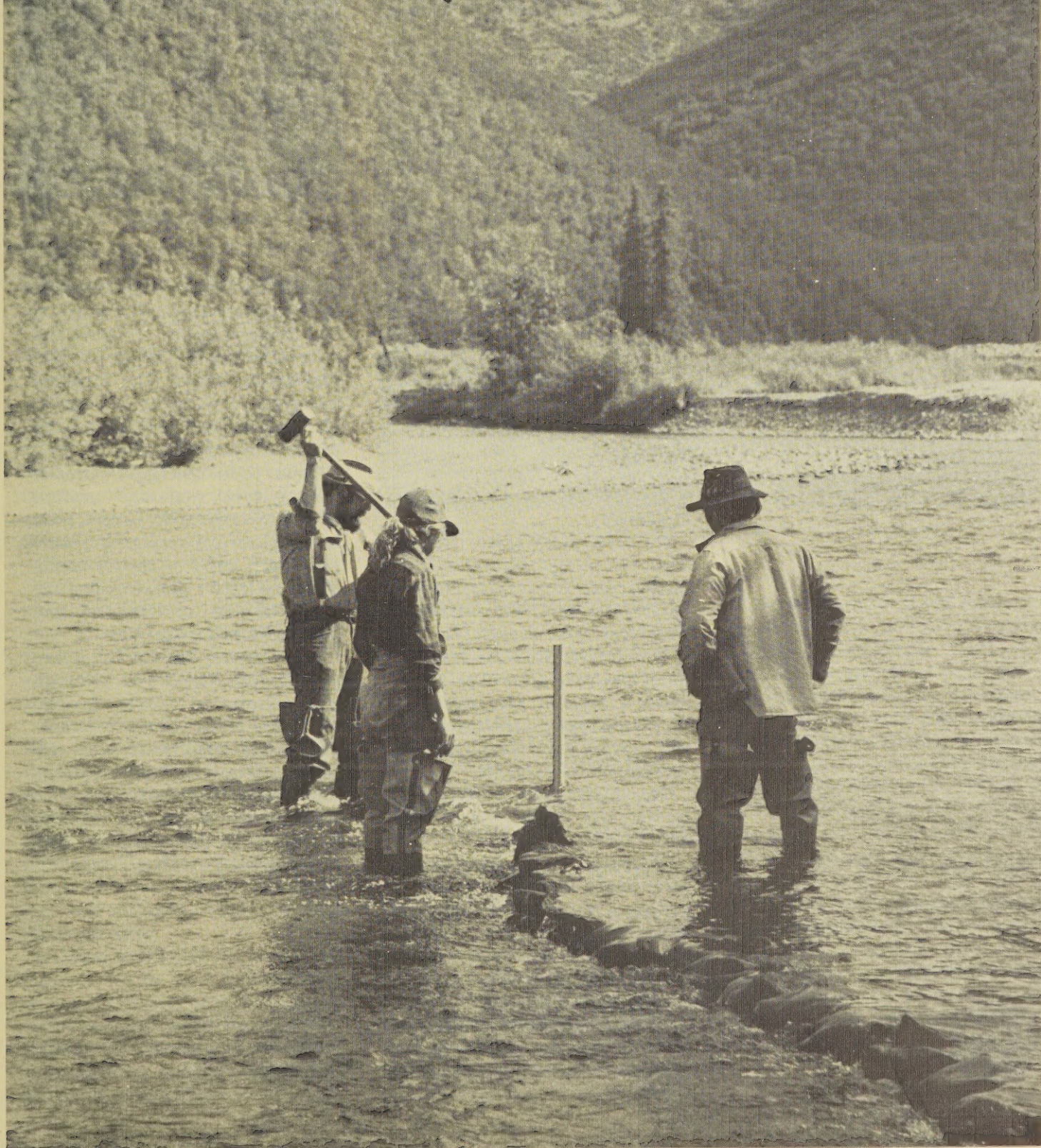


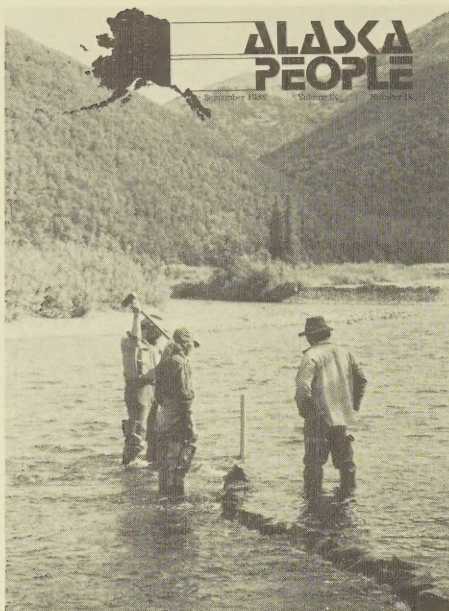
ALASKA PEOPLE

September 1988

Volume IX

Number IX





On the Cover:

The Tuluksak River.
(left to right) Fisheries biologists Mike Scott, Beth Kaplin and Dave Sarafin build a salmon holding area, where the fish can rest after being handled.
(see story on page 3)

The Hanaayee Corner



Mike Penfold

Happy fiscal '89!! Already the BLM agenda holds great promise for multiple use management in Alaska.

I am very pleased with the hard work and significant accomplishments of BLM employees during the past year. I know that your commitment to our public lands will continue as we meet new challenges.

We have made good progress with the reorganization of BLM-Alaska and I'm proud of both the employees and the managers who have made it work.

The recent shift in management assignments will give managers a broader perspective on BLM's multiple use issues and will provide fresh insights to the divisions and districts.

Our budget for FY89 looks pretty close to the level of 1988, with no major changes.

Some good news: As you may have heard already, you will be getting a 4.1 percent pay raise, effective in January. Also, a number of you will receive an additional payment resulting from the COLA suit of 1984.

With our expected budget situation for the year, we may be able to begin recruiting for some new

employees with natural resource backgrounds through the co-op education program. BLM Alaska currently has 21 co-op ed employees on board. The program has great potential as we begin to fill and expand our base with some new professionals.

I plan to be holding a series of all-employee meetings around the state in the near future. I am looking forward to spending some time with each of the divisions and districts. I plan to speak to many of you, and answer any questions you might have.

From time to time, I will share my thoughts with you through this column in Alaska People. Members of the Alaska Management Team will also use this column to share their accomplishments and challenges.

Again, thank you for all the hard work of the past year. Let's strive toward making FY89 even better!

Mike Penfold
State Director

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Pronounced ha nie' yee, hanaayee is Koyukon Athabascan for "reporter" or "one who talks."

Counting Salmon on the Tuluksak

In a state well-known for its outstanding fishing, there would seem to be little need for fisheries enhancement projects. "Not so," says Anchorage District fisheries biologist Mike Scott.

Scott is heading a fisheries study on the Tuluksak River.

"By finding out more about the numbers of salmon coming upriver, we eventually hope to be able to supplement the king salmon run to benefit both the commercial and subsistence users."

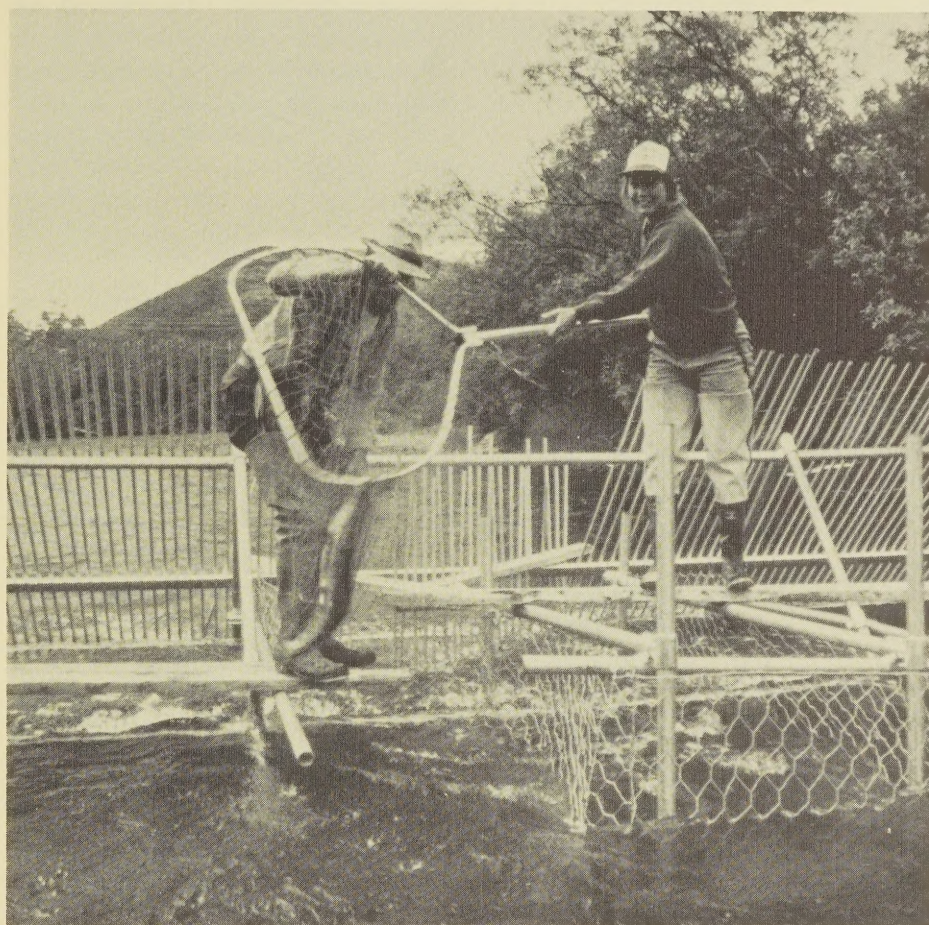
Mike Scott

"The Nyac area has been heavily mined since the early 1900's. The mining tailings can provide fish rearing areas but most of the spawning areas have been altered."

The salmon typically reach the upper Tuluksak River at Nyac about the first of July. The runs peak about the second and third week of July and have finished spawning about the first of August.

In late June, fisheries biologists Beth Kaplin and Dave Sarafin set up a fish weir blocking the entire river. As the fish moved upstream to spawn, the weir forced them into a holding box or "trap". Every few hours Kaplin and Sarafin collected and counted the fish in the box and released them upstream of the weir.

Toward the end of July, two king salmon males and two females were set aside for an experimental enhancement project. Approximately 10,000 eggs from these king salmon were fertilized and placed in an incubator. The eggs



Beth Kaplin and Mike Scott counting salmon on the Tuluksak River.

will remain in the incubator which is located in a diversion channel used for Nyac's hydroelectric facility.

"In future years we hope to be counting the number of king salmon returning to the system as a result of this project," says Scott.

In early October they will be transferred to floating incubators in the Tuluksak River to keep them from freezing.

A second incubator was placed on the banks of Dugout Creek.

Water temperatures will be monitored this winter to insure that the system does not freeze. If the Dugout site can provide a year-round source of water for the incubator, the incubator from the diversion ditch will be relocated to Dugout Creek, where the facility will become permanent.

"Besides enabling us to collect the kings for the egg take, the weir also helped both BLM and Alaska Department of Fish and Game obtain an accurate count on the numbers of salmon that escape to the upper Tuluksak River. This will help them better understand and manage the fisheries in an area where multiple use activities are taking place," says Scott.

Glennallen Campgrounds Get a Major Facelift



The new Paxson Lake boat ramp under construction.

by Danielle Allen

Now that the noise of construction has subsided and the dust of summer activity has settled at Glennallen District's **Paxson Lake Campground**, BLM officials can heave a sigh of relief. A second loop containing 20 new campsites and a large boat ramp and 100-vehicle parking area have been added to the small, but heavily used, campground.

The new ramp provides access to Paxson Lake from the campground. Until this summer, boaters had to carry their boats 1/4 mile to the lake.

However, the boat ramp was not built overnight. The location originally chosen was selected by AHTNA Native corporation and contained several cultural resources such as housepits and cache sites. Although nearby, the boat launch does not disturb the relics.

Costs for the expansion totalled \$277,000 and the new additions have already proven to be very popular.

Ten new units were added to the **Tangle Lakes Campground**, on

the Denali Highway, in 1987. A \$25,000 contract has been let for archaeological clearance of the access road to the Tangle Lakes. The one-lane road was expanded to two lanes this year. In 1989, if budgets allow, a boat launch and 70-vehicle parking area will be built. Future plans include expanding the campground to 53 units complete with several handicapped viewing areas.

Sourdough Campground is the most heavily used campground in the Glennallen area. On the July 4 weekend, as many as 160 vehicles were parked in the 20-unit campground.

On the drawing board: 18 walk-in camp sites, 39 picnic sites and 41 drive-in campsites. Also included would be a cartop launching area separate from trailer launching, handicapped fishing, several interpretive kiosks/observation platforms, and several trails to fishing areas. "If the plan is carried out, it will take our worst recreation problem and provide some of the best camping in Alaska," says Glennallen outdoor recreation planner Larry Kajdan.

O dumela tsigile jangang

(Hi! to all of you in Setswana)

I have completed my first month of training in Botswana. After flying from London, England to Johannesburg, South Africa to Gabarone, Botswana, I am now completing living with my first foster family. I have gained two pounds and am thoroughly enjoying my "cultural enrichment."

My 'mother' taught me how to make biltong, dried meat boiled and then pounded into stringy 'corned beef hash' looking meat. It's better than dried caribou. This is a nation of meat eaters and beer drinkers.

The folks here are the most friendly I've met and have been most helpful in improving my 'butchered' Setswana.

The most spectacular thing about Botswana is being able to drink tap water without bacteria treatment. I haven't been sick yet except for a reaction to the first typhus shot and the second anti-malaria pill.

The only annoyances have been having to wear a suit every time I visit my boss and the bean-sized stinkbugs which fall from the ceiling where I'm staying. I have to shake out the sheets before going to bed and then have to get up to remove them from my body. They stink when they're crushed.

I have been assigned as the director of Chobe Wildlife Park posted at Kasane, Botswana, a two-hour drive from Victoria Falls.

I'll have a large staff and be training a Botswana counterpart how to shuffle paperwork, babysit subordinates and maybe build some park improvements, fire breaks, and do some elephant management etc.

I am very happy with my assignment and most appreciative of BLM for giving me the opportunity to serve as a volunteer. I was the only Peace Corps applicant approved for the job by the Botswana government and I think I am the only Peace Corps park director in Africa.

For some bizarre reason, I was selected to speak for the Peace Corps at the swearing in ceremony with the U.S. Ambassador. Big doings so I'm closing to begin my speech writing. Hope all is well. If the spirit moves anyone to write I can be reached at:

Jeff Shryer
U.S. Peace Corps
Box 93
Gabarone, Botswana,
Southern Africa.

Gosiame, Sala Sentte (stay well)

Jeff Shryer was Glennallen's wildlife biologist until June '88.

Ranger Posey Keeps Glennallen on Track

by Danielle Allen

As he steered his big white rig through Sourdough Campground, he quickly observed the situation. Although sunglasses hide his eyes, people know who he is. His rig has the unmistakable Bureau of Land Management emblem and when he gets out, his uniform, badge and a pistol on his hip immediately give away his identity. This is Bob Posey, BLM's Glennallen ranger on patrol.

A big guy, topping six feet, he could easily intimidate any public land bad guys. But he's a lot like his northern counterpart, Randy Tracy, a real nice guy. His "aw shucks" manner is quite endearing but it doesn't bespeak the seriousness in which he approaches his work.

New to the job, this is Posey's first July 4th weekend patrol of the Glennallen District campgrounds. He's been told to expect a "zoo." July 4th weekend is when BLM's campgrounds are typically overrun by folks wanting to have fun and many forget about their obligation to the resources.

At Sourdough campground he gave his first ticket. Walking up to the offending vehicle, he shook his head. Although encouraged to give warnings, (and he gave many) he said this individual had no respect for public land.

Earlier in the week Posey had roped off sections of the campground where parking was prohibited. The offender parked his truck



Ranger Posey discusses parking problems with boaters at Sourdough Campground during the July 4th weekend.

behind the rope in a wooded, grassy area. "Now, this person deserves a ticket," says Posey as he pulled out his book and deliberately wrote the \$100 ticket.

Back on the road, Posey opens up a little and talks about himself. He has a two year forestry degree and comes from the west. A former Forest Service ranger, he says, "The big difference between the BLM and Forest Service is, BLM stipulates there must be willful trespass and the Forest Service doesn't.

He says BLM Alaska's ranger program is about talking to the public. "I like getting out and letting them know about BLM, recreation, our programs. I went to one construction site and this guy says to me, 'BLM? Since when

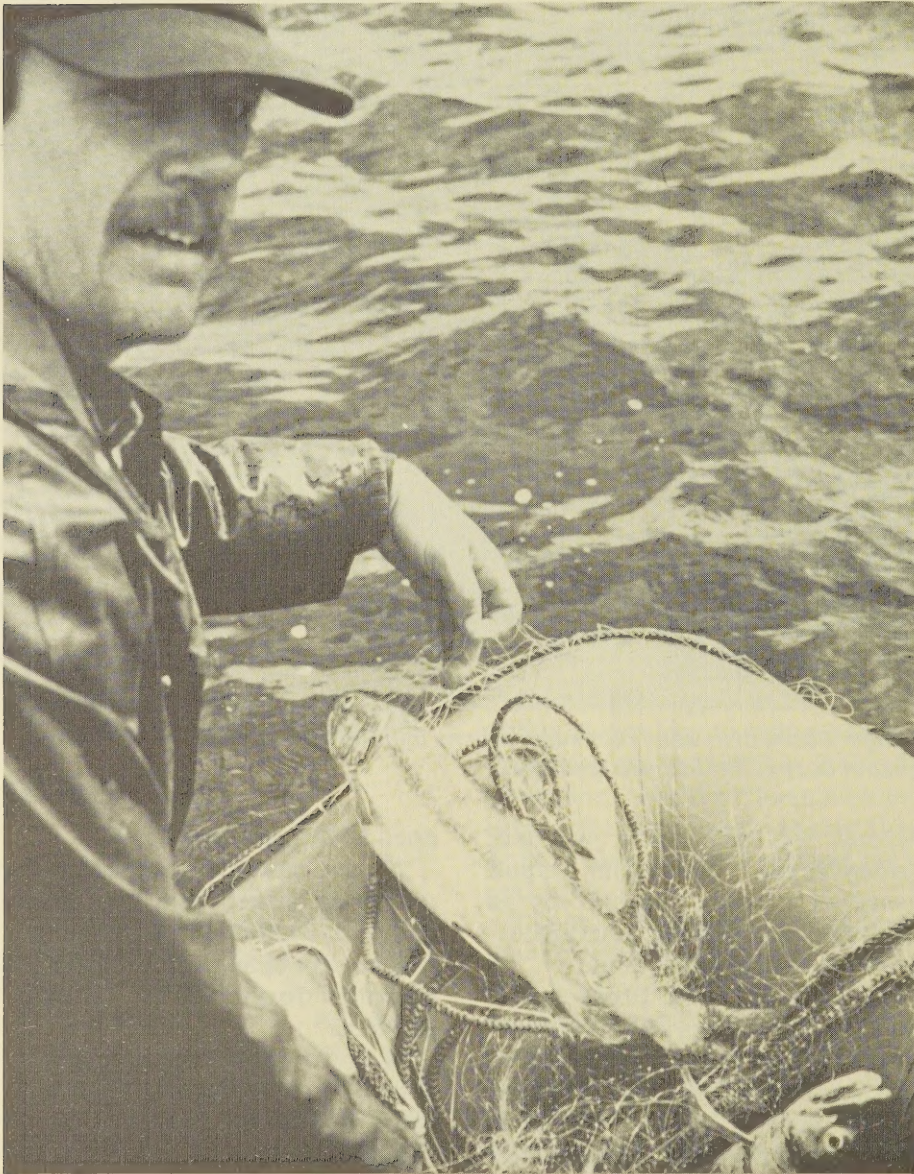
does BLM have rangers?'

"No one has said anything about me being armed and they really like the uniform. Many of our resource people are in the field but people don't know they're BLMers."

At Sourdough Campground he spots Dean Crabbs, BLM's investigator, who is also helping out with the holiday crowds. They pull off the road and exchange information.

Soon back in the wagon, Posey is on the move again. He talks about what is ahead of him. "I'll be taking EMT training this fall. Although I've been concentrating mostly on dispersed recreation this summer, after August I'll be helping with Glennallen District's trespass problems," says Posey.

Spending the Summer Sampling Lakes... a Fisherman's Dream



Fisheries biologist Frank Bird hauls in the day's gill net catch from a wetland lake.

Imagine spending a whole summer sampling remote lakes for fish...a fisherman's dream come true! Well that's exactly what Glennallen fisheries biologist Frank Bird and his assistant Joanne Samaniego have been doing the past two summers.

Their assignment:

To identify existing and potential fisheries habitat in a 130,000 acre area surrounding the upper West Fork of the Gulkana River 30 miles northwest of Glennallen.

"We sampled 50 lakes last summer and 60 this summer," says Bird. Bird and Samaniego fly out to a core lake in an area they plan to work, set up a base camp and work outward in all directions from the core lake.

The area surrounding the upper west fork of the Gulkana River is dotted with lakes, many of which have never been surveyed or fished.

At each lake, they determine the fish species living there by setting one or two 125-foot gillnets from shore out toward the middle of the lake. "The net is left out for eighteen to twenty-four hours and consists of a variety of mesh sizes so we can gill fish of all sizes," says Bird.

"When we pull the net out of the water, we identify the fish by species, length and sex and note any unusual things such as parasites. We make observations on nesting waterfowl in the area and evaluate the riparian habitat of each lake; take zooplankton samples; and run transects with a bathometer to construct a bathometric profile of the lake bottom; calculate lake volume, area and shoreline length and development. We also perform basic water chemistry tests and on selected lakes collect water samples for an EPA lab in Corvallis, Oregon which is conducting an acid rain baseline study of western bog lakes," says Bird.

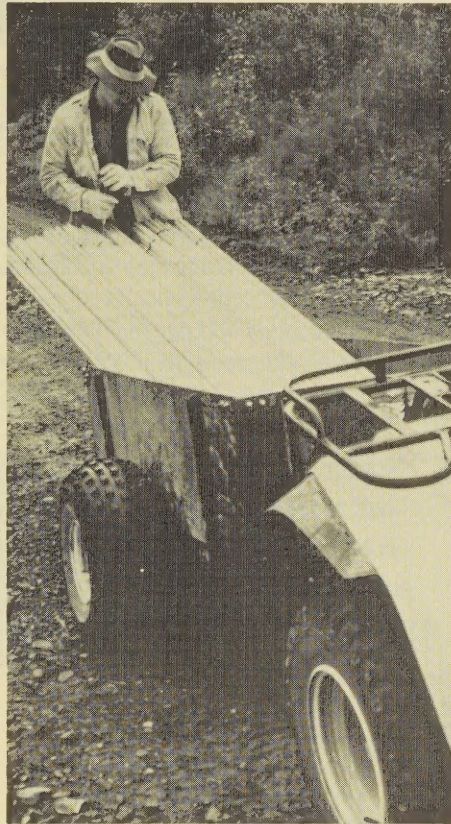
"The results of last year's sampling indicated that some of the area's lakes are totally isolated while others are interconnected as a series of lakes extending for many miles. The lakes are typically fairly deep and clear, though tannic in color, and drain into the West Fork of the Gulkana River," says Bird. "Six species of fish were captured in the following order of abundance: humpback whitefish, arctic grayling, long-nose sucker, round whitefish, lake trout and burbot. "Some of the lake trout exceeded ten pounds," says Bird. However, the small size of the lakes and the lakes' total populations precluded any fishing pressure.

"The area has great recreation potential," says Bird. "Defining canoe routes; taking advantage of waterfowl and other wildlife viewing areas; planting rainbow, coho or sockeye in some of the understocked lakes; and putting in a few recreation cabins or campsites are just a few of the opportunities available."



Frank Bird, "pack mule," on a typical portage between lakes.

The Simple Life at Nyac

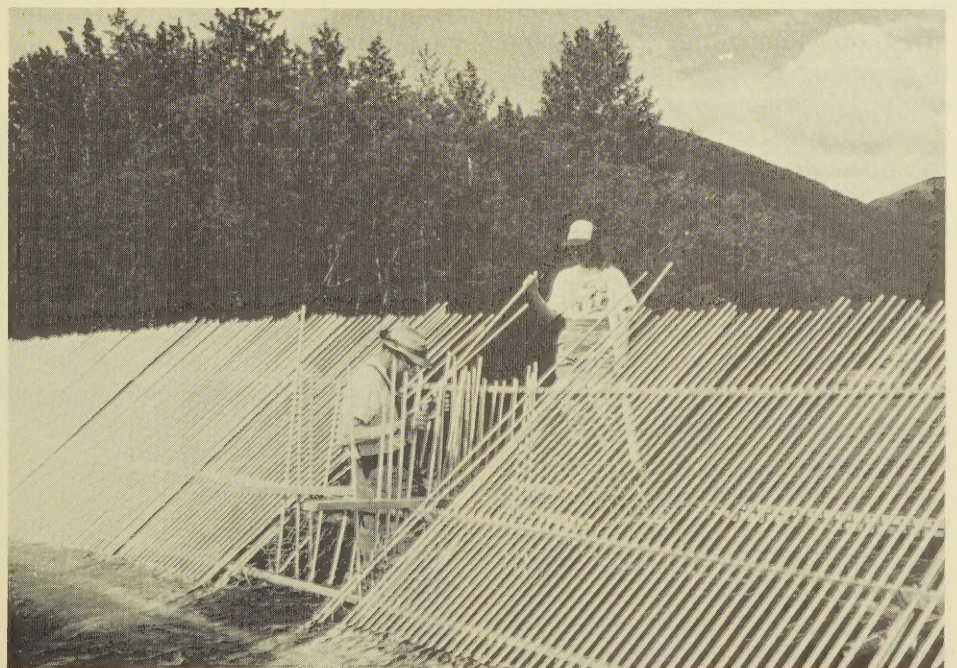


All supplies are transported by ATV. (above) Dave Sarafin unloads pipe to build a fish weir across the Tuluksak River.

Located 70 miles northwest of Bethel, Nyac is remote, the mosquitos are thick, food is flown in every few weeks and while the fish are running the hours are long.

Housing consists of tent camping with a small roughly built cabin used for an office and kitchen. Transportation is a 4-wheeler. All gear and supplies are transported by the ATV.

Fisheries graduates Beth Kaplin and Dave Sarafin enjoy it. "I love the simple life...no phone, TV or radio to interrupt," says Kaplin. "All you do is your work."



Beth Kaplin and Mike Scott build a fish trap to catch the salmon coming upstream to spawn.

GCDB - The Foundation of the Land Information System

You've just been asked the question, "What Public Land Orders affect this case and how many acres are involved?"

Imagine sitting down at a computer terminal, pulling up the specific information you need and being able to see graphics of the lands affected, their resources, land and survey status.

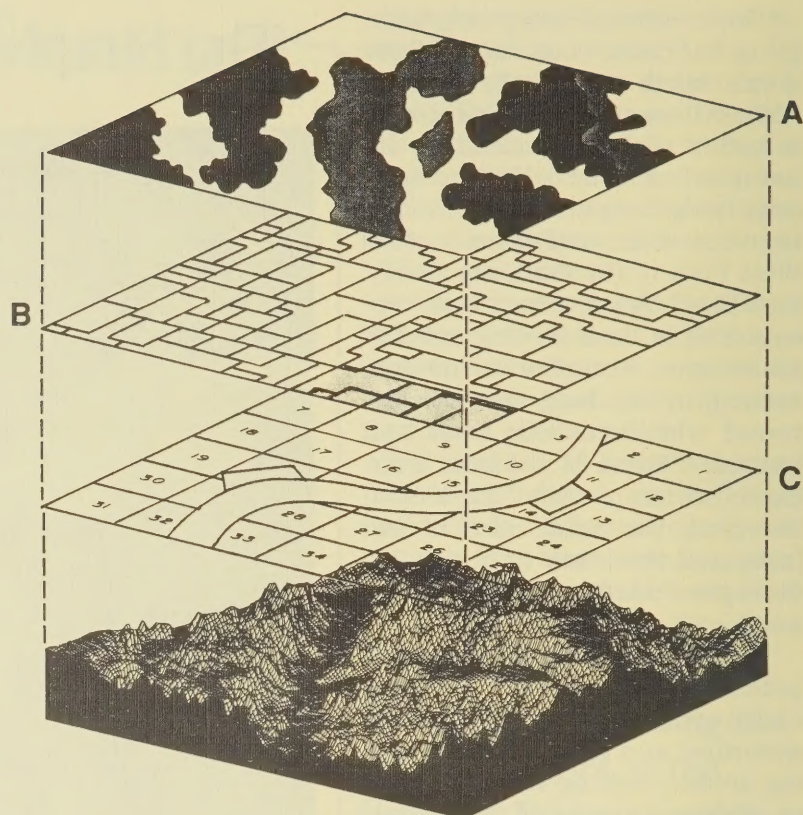
No more pulling out 20 abstracts, 16 master title plats, 18 surveys and a wheelbarrow of other miscellaneous information to piece together the answer to a simple lands or resource question.

Sound futuristic? Well that is the ultimate goal of three Alaska State Office teams working hard to put together BLM's Land Information System (LIS).

In the next two to five years, BLM hopes to have all lands information available on the Prime computer and begin retiring the present-day master title plats (MTPs) nation-wide.

LIS is made up of three segments:

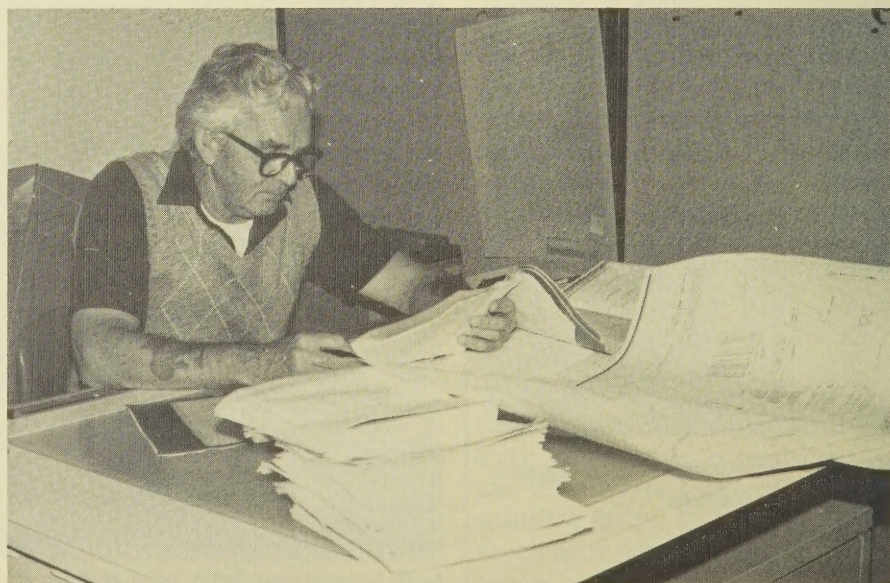
1. The Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB),
2. The Automated Land and Minerals Record System (ALMRS) and
3. Alaska Resource Data (ARD).



A Alaska Resource Data (ARD)

B The Automated Land and Minerals Record System (ALMRS)

C The Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB)

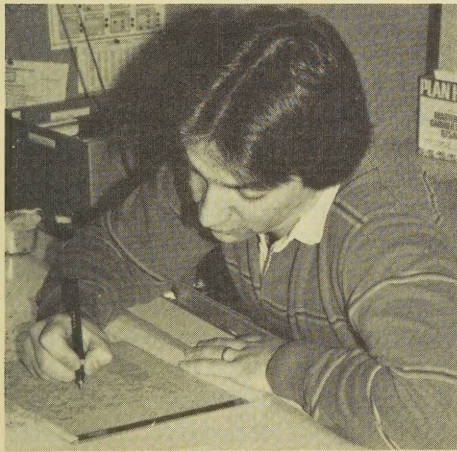


Surveyor Walt Bohna sorts through the pre-1986 rectangular surveys.

The Geographic Coordinates Data Base (GCDB) is the foundation of the Land Information System. When completed, Alaska's GCDB segment will contain all the geographic coordinates in the state in the Public Land Survey System (PLSS).

Coordinates in areas such as national parks and national wildlife refuges will be calculated to the township level. In land areas where BLM has resource and land record interest, coordinates will be calculated to the section level to allow for the portrayal of the graphics of all the legal land descriptions.

"To determine which lands would require information down to or within the section level, we asked each district manager to define windows around series of townships in their districts which they consider to have high resource value," says Alaska GCDB Project Manager Ray Thomas. "This would include environmentally sensitive areas or those of high mineral value or MBO priority." Lands affected by the Patent Plan Process were also included.



Greg Balen photorevising townships.

"New Mexico BLM is piloting the national GCDB program," says Thomas. "However, Alaska has several years experience in the automation of geographic coordinates, so we are providing substantial support to New Mexico's effort to insure our needs are met and the national effort is a success.

"In the early days of Alaska

Statehood, a rectangular survey grid or, Geographic Coordinate Data Base, was protracted across the state. Establishing this GCDB grid overlay involved mathematically calculating the geographic position of every unsurveyed township corner within the state. These geographic positions were published on "protraction diagrams" and have served as the basis for all Cadastral Surveys in Alaska since statehood.

"In the Lower 48, one township was built upon the next at the time of actual field survey resulting in no geographic coordinates."

"The new system may mean the difference between spending four to five days researching as compared to three to five minutes."

Ray Thomas

A GCDB team of 13 employees has been pulled together from Cadastral, Photogrammetry and Title and Land Status. Alaska surveyors Fred Ward and Walt Bohna are sorting through 3,000 pre-1986 rectangular surveys, all of which need to have actual survey coordinates computed before they can be entered into the GCDB system. The simpler surveys will be contracted out in January 1989.

The more complex surveys will be processed inhouse.

Upon finishing the rectangular surveys, they will inventory approximately 7,500 pre-1986 special surveys to determine which ones will be contracted out for coordinate calculation during FY '89.

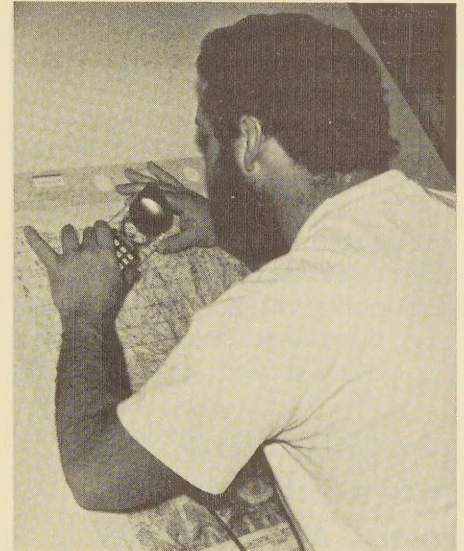
"The Denver Service Center has us on a very tight schedule," says Thomas. It will take a major effort on our part to meet the contract dates.

"The labor-intensive effort will be determining water meanders for calculating corner positions affected by water. Greg Balen will be photo revising 1,600 townships, updating all rivers and

water bodies that have changed shape or location on Alaska's unsurveyed lands by the end of FY'89.

Garth Olson is heading up a group from Title and Land Status and Photogrammetry who are digitizing the photorevisions in the computer.

"Approximately 4,400 town-



Bill Johnson digitizing photorevisions into the computer.

ships will be digitized in the next two years. These cover unsurveyed areas in which the district managers and their staffs indicated a high interest.

"Aside from providing a framework for Hal Wolverton's group to establish the legal land description and land status in working toward LIS or tying Alaska into a national data base, the end result will be a substantial time savings for anyone working with land status information," says Thomas. "It will significantly reduce BLM specialists' and land law examiners' research time."

In a very short amount of time, the Public Room Contacts will be able to answer questions such as 'Show me where all the mining claims are located in Alaska. Are there any conflicting claims? Show me what sections or townships are affected. Show me the legal description of that case. How many areas are involved in this case?'

1988 Fire Season Biggest in 10 Years

by Susan Mitchell

It started early and ended late. The 1988 Alaska fire season burned 2.1 million acres, more land than any season since the 2.3-million acres burned in 1977.

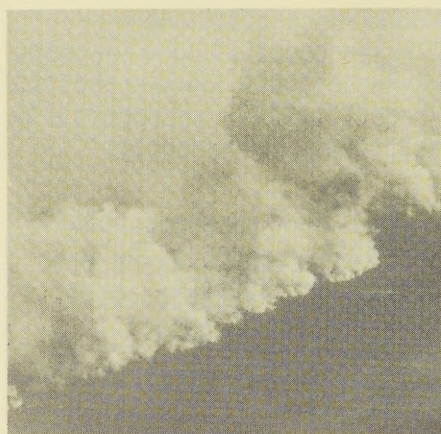
In Alaska, the 1957 fire season is the worst on record. More than five million acres burned.

On April 16, 1988, fire A001 was reported burning south of the Tanana River. A001 was called the Alpha fire because it was located in the Army Alpha Zone artillery range and was the first fire of the year. It was monitored since fire fighters could not be sent into an area where there might be live ammunition.

June's hot, dry conditions caused smoke from the Alpha fire to inundate the Fairbanks area and interfered with aircraft com-

ing in and out of Fairbanks International. The fire later spread outside the live ammunition area and fire fighters were sent in to mop up the edges, while the interior of the fire smoldered.

Many fires started throughout June. Some, including Fire 043, 15 miles north of Livengood, were located in areas of limited sup-



One of the many fires burning in interior Alaska this summer.

pression action and were allowed to burn. By July 4, 043 had grown to 110,000 acres and had approached within seven miles of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. The next day 80 firefighters were sent to the west side of the fire to stop it from burning any closer to the pipeline. The fire gained national attention. Meanwhile, the Alpha fire kept burning.

In July, attention shifted to the Galena Zone. The 25,000-acre Waring Mountain fire 80 miles east of Kotzebue filled the Kobuk Valley with smoke. A class II over-

head team was sent in July 1. The team remained for more than 21 days, battling the stubborn fire as it burned several Native allotments.

On July 12 and 13, lightning started 27 new fires in the Galena Zone. The Sun Mountain and Bear Mountain fires in the vicinity of Huslia jumped firelines and forced crews to take refuge as dry conditions enabled fires to burn quickly. The Alpha fire continued to burn.

At the end of July, rain helped firefighters and a support staff win out over the fires in the Galena Zone.

But the rains didn't come to the Upper Yukon Zone and fires there continued to spread. The Porcupine fire, A121, was manned, demobbed and manned again as the fire refused to die. On July 28 the class II team was sent to the 124,500-acre Crocodile fire, 40 miles northeast of Central on the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge. It increased 11,500 acres in one day, threatening the village of Birch Creek. Later it burned together with two other fires, reaching a combined size of 309,106 acres. Meanwhile, the Alpha fire kept on smoking.

By mid-August the fire situation in the Lower 48 had become acute and as Alaska's weather cooled, 41 firefighting crews and the Alaska class I overhead team headed south.

The Alpha fire was finally declared out on Labor Day Weekend.

Hispanic Heritage Week September 12-16

by Robin Rodriguez

BLM's Hispanic Employment Program Committee (HEPC) celebrated Hispanic Heritage Week September 12-16.

BLM employees received "A Mini Tour of Mexico, Puerto Rico and Nicaragua," and had the opportunity to try desserts from these countries.

A display focusing on prominent Hispanic citizens, the struggles they had to overcome and the importance of education, was on display in the Anchorage Federal Building atrium. It is on tour to elementary schools and the Anchorage School District headquarters.

What is the Merit Promotion and Internal Placement

by Sheila Brown

Folks frequently ask **"What is the purpose of addressing the KSAs listed on the vacancy announcements?" "How does Personnel determine whose applications are referred to the selecting official?"** These questions and more are answered in the Merit Promotion and Internal Placement Plan (MPP).

MPP is where you can find BLM's policies and procedures for filling positions requiring competition.

Federal regulations require each agency to adopt and administer a "program designed to ensure a systematic means of selection for promotion according to merit."

The objectives of the MPP are:

A. To bring qualified candidates to the attention of management in a systematic and timely manner.

B. To provide advancement and development opportunities for BLM employees and serve as an incentive for performance improvement and development of knowledges, skills and abilities (KSAs).

C. To ensure employees receive appropriate and fair consideration for advancement and developmental opportunities.

D. To support the Bureau's Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) goals.

When a supervisor requests a position to be filled through competitive procedures, a vacancy announcement is issued and the process of determining which candidates are referred for consideration are applied under the procedures outlined in the MPP.

Employees are responsible for familiarizing themselves with the

MPP, inquiring about items they do not understand, and offering constructive criticism and ideas for improvement of the Plan to management. They are further responsible for keeping aware of announced vacancies and developmental opportunities and applying for those which interest them.

The MPP is located in BLM Manual 1400-335. It may also be available to you from your supervisor.

The following people in the Staffing Section in the Branch of Human Resources Management are available to assist you in the interpretation of the Plan:

Robin Bush - 271-3162

Sandy Larson - 271-3159

Nida Follante - 271-3169

Sheila Brown - 271-3758

Workwise Or Otherwise

ASO Land Law Examiner **Jessie Hicks** recently completed Anchorage Literacy Program's Laubach literacy tutor training. He's now instructing a man from Haiti.

On August 24, 40 people attended a Special Emphasis Workshop hosted by Acting EEO Chief Mary Zeiher. State Director Mike Penfold kicked off the day, after which participants brainstormed and prioritized their ideas for a Resource Allocation Plan for the FY'89 Special Emphasis Programs.

Although **Pat Lillian** hung up her softball mitt 15 years ago, she helped host the 57th Annual Amateur Softball Association of America's national convention this month. As Alaska's Commissioner of ASA since 1973, Lillian led Anchorage's bid for the annual convention by beating out Las Vegas, San Jose, Coeur d'Alene, Omaha, and Denver. About 800

visitors talked softball rules, regulations and procedures.

Congratulations to **Sharon Durgan Wilson** whose orange delicious mushroom display won Grand Champion of the Mushroom Division in this year's Tanana Valley State Fair. Points are given for identification, proper naming and the overall display.

Good news for Alaska federal employees who received backpay as a result of the 1984 class action suit. Those employees will also receive interest on that money. In September 1984, the courts found OPM wrong in the procedures and methodologies in determining federal employees cost of living allowance. The full 25% COLA was reinstated and OPM paid back money to affected employees and also paid lawyers' fees handling the case.

As reported in the recent COLA meeting held at the Anchorage Museum on September 7, affected

employees will be receiving interest payments equalling 100% or more of the amount of the first check they received. (Two checks were issued to each employee.)

Alaska federal employees were assured of the 25% COLA for at least the next two years but in the meantime, a new methodology in determining COLA is being pursued.

It is important that employees with name or address changes write:

Foster, Pepper & Shefelman, 1111 Third Avenue Building, Suite 3400, Seattle, WA 98101 or call toll free **800-922-9511** (Maureen Healy - Seattle) or **800-252-2652** (Kelly Dube - Montana) with these changes immediately.

Direct questions to the above toll free numbers or to our local contact, Carol Marvel at 257-1412.

Beginning in November, checks will be mailed from Montana.

Career Tracks - The Personal Job Inventory

by Patti Tengberg

It's that time of year again when people break from their daily routines to take a look at themselves, their past year's on-the-job accomplishments and their coming year's on-the-job plans. For some, it's also time to begin planning the next big career move.

If you're among this latter group, you may find it beneficial, before doing anything else, to take a personal skills inventory of who you

are on the job, what assets you have to offer and where you need to improve.

The personal job inventory will show you patterns that have emerged in your life and their influence on your career choices. Such information is essential if you are to focus accurately on a career direction and avoid changing jobs for the wrong reasons.

To begin your inventory, you'll want to identify on paper every job you've held, the various tasks involved in each and the things you liked and disliked about the work. Volunteer work can also be included, as can some of the work related tasks you've done at home.

As you work through your list of jobs, remember to include information about the types of people

with whom you most liked working, as well as those with whom you had difficulty. You'll also want a list of reasons for leaving each job. Finally, a comprehensive history of your educational background will round out your inventory.

The personal job inventory is an excellent first step toward making future career decisions that are both meaningful and fulfilling. If done with careful thought, your inventory can show you where you've been and can help you to see what training and experience you need to get where you want to go. By keeping it current, it will continue to give you valuable insights about yourself as you move to bigger and better things.

WELCOME ABOARD August 1988

Joan Boyd, Secretary (Typing), Kobuk District Office

Daniel Semekberger, Information Receptionist, Fairbanks Support Center

Ronald Hawkins, Procurement Clerk, ASO Division of Support Services

Lillian Peterson, Clerk Typist, Arctic District Office

John Jozifek, Cartographic Technician, Fairbanks Support Center

Carlos Torres, Electronic Mechanic, Alaska Fire Service

Valliancia Battle, Legal Clerk, Fairbanks Support Center

Angela D. Nichols, Clerk-Typist, ASO Division of Conveyance Management

Leila Smith, Clerk-Typist, ASO Division of Support Services

Lynda N. Hummel, Legal Clerk, Fairbanks Support Center

Robin D. Middleton, Clerk Typist, ASO Division of Conveyance Management

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Timothy Frank, Warehouse Worker, Alaska Fire Service

Catherine A. Cornett, Clerk Typist, ASO Division of Support Services

Gerald Zamber, Program Analyst, Office of Management, Policy and Budget (retired)

Betty Sprott, Land Law Examiner, ASO Division of Conveyance Management (retired)

Donald Beck, Supervisory Land Surveyor, ASO Division of Cadastral Survey (retired)

Daniel Wietchy, Cartographic Technician, ASO Division of Support Services

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